



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Conrant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

[NO. 207.]

## Notification.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Lists of TREASURY NOTES which have been cancelled, and publicly destroyed by fire at the Stadthouse in Batavia, by a Commission from the Supreme Court of Justice and Bench of Magistrates, in the presence of a Commission of Officers of Government specially authorised to that effect, be published in the Government Gazette for general information and guidance, and the said Notes are hereby declared out of circulation accordingly.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secy to Govt.

BATAVIA,  
January 29, 1816.

LIST of Treasury Notes Cancelled and Destroyed on the 22d of July, 10th October, and 21st December, 1815.

(Continued from our last.)

No.	Date.	Amount.	No.	Date.	Amount.	No.	Date.	Amount.
489	1st of January, 1813,	1,300	588	1st of February, 1813,	200	887	ditto ditto	100
490	ditto ditto	1,300	589	ditto ditto	200	888	ditto ditto	100
491	ditto ditto	400	590	ditto ditto	200	889	ditto ditto	100
492	ditto ditto	100	591	ditto ditto	200	890	ditto ditto	100
493	ditto ditto	100	592	1st of February, 1813,	500	891	ditto ditto	100
494	ditto ditto	100	593	ditto ditto	500	892	ditto ditto	100
495	ditto ditto	100	594	ditto ditto	300	893	ditto ditto	100
496	ditto ditto	100	595	ditto ditto	300	895	ditto ditto	100
497	ditto ditto	100	596	ditto ditto	300	896	ditto ditto	100
498	ditto ditto	150	597	ditto ditto	100	897	ditto ditto	100
499	ditto ditto	100	598	ditto ditto	100	898	ditto ditto	100
500	ditto ditto	100	599	ditto ditto	100	900	ditto ditto	100
501	ditto ditto	150	600	ditto ditto	100	901	ditto ditto	100
502	ditto ditto	100	601	ditto ditto	100	902	5th ditto	100
503	ditto ditto	150	602	ditto ditto	100	903	ditto ditto	100
504	ditto ditto	100	603	ditto ditto	200	904	ditto ditto	100
505	ditto ditto	150	604	ditto ditto	200	905	1st ditto	100
506	ditto ditto	125	605	ditto ditto	200	906	ditto ditto	100
507	ditto ditto	100	606	ditto ditto	200	907	ditto ditto	100
508	ditto ditto	100	607	ditto ditto	200	908	ditto ditto	100
509	ditto ditto	100	608	ditto ditto	200	909	ditto ditto	100
510	ditto ditto	200	609	ditto ditto	100	910	ditto ditto	100
511	ditto ditto	150	610	ditto ditto	100	911	ditto ditto	100
512	ditto ditto	200	611	29th of September, 1812,	100	912	ditto ditto	100
513	ditto ditto	150	612	8th of February, 1813,	100	913	ditto ditto	100
514	ditto ditto	300	613	ditto ditto	100	914	ditto ditto	100
515	ditto ditto	250	614	ditto ditto	100	915	ditto ditto	100
516	ditto ditto	400	615	ditto ditto	100	916	ditto ditto	100
517	ditto ditto	500	616	ditto ditto	100	917	ditto ditto	100
518	ditto ditto	300	617	ditto ditto	100	918	ditto ditto	100
519	ditto ditto	250	618	ditto ditto	100	919	ditto ditto	100
520	ditto ditto	250	619	ditto ditto	100	920	ditto ditto	100
521	ditto ditto	300	620	ditto ditto	100	921	ditto ditto	100
522	ditto ditto	250	621	ditto ditto	100	922	ditto ditto	100
523	ditto ditto	250	622	ditto ditto	100	923	ditto ditto	100
524	ditto ditto	350	623	ditto ditto	100	924	ditto ditto	100
525	ditto ditto	350	624	ditto ditto	100	925	1st of February, 1813,	225
526	ditto ditto	100	625	ditto ditto	100	926	ditto ditto	100
527	ditto ditto	200	626	ditto ditto	100	927	ditto ditto	100
528	ditto ditto	350	627	ditto ditto	100	928	ditto ditto	200
529	1st of February, 1813,	750	628	ditto ditto	100	929	ditto ditto	400
530	1st of January, 1813,	200	629	ditto ditto	100	930	ditto ditto	300
531	ditto ditto	200	630	ditto ditto	100	931	ditto ditto	200
532	ditto ditto	200	631	ditto ditto	100	932	ditto ditto	150
533	1st of December, 1812,	750	632	ditto ditto	100	933	ditto ditto	150
534	1st of January, 1813,	250	633	ditto ditto	100	934	ditto ditto	200
535	1st of October, 1812,	4,493	634	ditto ditto	100	935	ditto ditto	450
536	11th of December, 1812,	12,000	635	ditto ditto	100	936	ditto ditto	286
537	13th of January, 1813,	200	636	ditto ditto	100	937	ditto ditto	300
538	ditto ditto	250	637	ditto ditto	100	938	ditto ditto	250
539	1st of January, 1813,	100	638	ditto ditto	100	939	ditto ditto	250
540	ditto ditto	100	639	ditto ditto	100	940	ditto ditto	350
541	ditto ditto	100	640	ditto ditto	100	941	6th of November, 1812,	1,000
542	16th ditto ditto	3,000	641	ditto ditto	100	942	1st of February, 1813,	400
543	ditto ditto	781	642	ditto ditto	100	943	ditto ditto	200
544	1st of December, 1812,	200	643	ditto ditto	100	944	ditto ditto	200
545	ditto ditto	100	644	ditto ditto	100	945	ditto ditto	200
546	ditto ditto	100	645	ditto ditto	100	946	ditto ditto	200
547	ditto ditto	100	646	ditto ditto	100	948	ditto ditto	425
548	ditto ditto	100	647	ditto ditto	100	949	ditto ditto	100
549	1st of January, 1813,	10,000	648	ditto ditto	100	950	ditto ditto	300
550	8th ditto ditto	4,000	649	ditto ditto	100	951	ditto ditto	200
551	26th do. ditto	500	650	ditto ditto	100	952	ditto ditto	200
552	ditto ditto	500	651	ditto ditto	100	953	ditto ditto	200
553	ditto ditto	500	652	ditto ditto	100	954	ditto ditto	200
554	ditto ditto	500	653	ditto ditto	100	955	ditto ditto	200
555	ditto ditto	500	654	ditto ditto	100	956	15th of January, 1813,	1,000
556	ditto ditto	500	655	ditto ditto	100	957	ditto ditto	1,000
557	ditto ditto	500	656	ditto ditto	100	958	ditto ditto	1,000
558	16th ditto ditto	60,000	657	ditto ditto	100	959	ditto ditto	1,000
559	21st ditto ditto	49,912						
560	1st of December, 1812,	250						
561	ditto ditto	150						
562	1st of January, 1813,	250						
563	ditto ditto	150						
564	1st of February, 1813,	150						
565	1st of January, 1813,	180						
566	ditto ditto	150						
567	1st of December, 1812,	5,727						
568	1st of January, 1813,	200						
569	ditto ditto	200						
570	ditto ditto	200						
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## Publication.

**THE** Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulation, which was issued by the Bench of Magistrates under the authority of Government on the 12th January 1813, be republished for general information, and guidance, and the several Officers of Police are charged and directed to be vigilant in bringing to punishment any offenders against the same.

The following Regulation, made and passed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in addition to the rules and regulations heretofore established, for the Police of the City and Environs of Batavia, is published for general information.

That from and after this date the passage of Buffalo-carts shall be strictly interdicted, as well over the Western, as the Eastern Great Roads from Buitenzorg to Tanabang and Weltevreden, it being only allowed to them to go on the ordinary and long established Cart Roads, as formerly;—all Carts therefore, whether with narrow or broad wheels, which may be required to be sent to Batavia, through Weltevreden, or Tanabang, shall only be permitted, the former from Weltevreden by the old Buffalo Road behind Gomboeng-Sarree, and La Vertueuse; and the latter from Tanabang, by the Road beyond Grugol, leading to the Post of Keteng, and from thence along the Road from Campoug Boegis, to the Amanus Grigt where they must stop.

All persons offending against this Regulation will be liable to be punished in manner following—that is to say, the drivers or other persons in charge of the Carts, by confinement not exceeding ten days, or slight corporal chastisement, according to the circumstances of the case; upon due conviction before the Bench of Magistrates; unless such persons can prove, that they were authorized by the proprietors or their masters, to use the road in question, in which event the persons last mentioned, shall be liable to be fined not exceeding 40 Spanish Dollars, according to the nature and circumstances of the offence, subject to the approbation and authority of Government. And all Carts, which may be found on the Road not authorized by, and contrary to this Regulation, shall be seized by the Officers of Police, and be liable to confiscation, under the like authority and approbation, upon a due consideration of the case.

That no person may plead ignorance of this regulation, the same is directed by Government to be published, for general information, translated into the different current languages, and duly promulgated.

Dated at Batavia, the 12th day of January, 1813, and published by authority of Government.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.  
G. F. MEYLAN,  
Secretary.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is further pleased to declare that all Carts drawn by Buffaloes and not having wheels three inches broad, are included in the prohibition above mentioned, and to be prohibited accordingly from proceeding along the Roads interdicted in the above Regulation.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Jan. 25, 1816.

## Publication.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that in pursuance of Instructions from the Supreme Government in India, the Proclamation under date the 1st September 1815, together with the Regulation III. A. D. 1815, therein alluded to, and regarding the retail vend of Opium in the British Provinces in Java, is rescinded.

The use and retail vend of Opium, will be placed on the footing in which it stood at the period of the Calcutta Opium Sales in 1814-15, and the Opium Farms will be sold this year on the same Conditions which existed at that period in the different Residencies on this Island.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, 25th Jan. 1816.

## EXPLANATORY

### Custom-house Regulation.

**THE** Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to pass the following Orders, and to direct that the same be published for general information and guidance.

The Additional Regulation of the 28th of July 1815, rescinding the 5th article (exports) of the General Custom-house Regulations having been misunderstood, and it having at the same time come to the knowledge of Gov-

ernment that their views in granting drawback have been defeated by a want of punctuality the following provisions are made to obviate the inconvenience complained of.

By the 8th article (exports) of the General Regulations, the duty on the respective articles of Coffee, Sugar and Pepper being expressly provided for, they are not to be considered as liable to any other duty whatever.

2. The duty on these articles will be levied at the port from which the commodity is first exported, and a drawback will be given on re-importation to the full amount of such duty.

3. To ensure the punctual operation of this Regulation, the Certificate furnished by the Collectors, and other Officers of Customs must in all cases be signed by the Chief Authority, or by the Assistant in his absence and in no cases by any subordinate Officer.

4. Certificate of exportation thus duly attested, on being presented to the Officer of Customs at any other port, and on its being fully ascertained that the goods in question have been bona fide re-landed, shall be considered in the light of a Bill of Exchange, and the whole amount of the duty stated therein shall be immediately repaid to the Merchant or his Agent.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.  
BATAVIA, Jan. 27, 1816.

## Publication.

**THE** Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had under consideration, the state of the Funds of the Native Orphan Chamber, and the charitable purposes on which the same are partly employed, is pleased to resolve that the proportion of all Fines devolving to Government in the several Courts of Justice and Magistracy, and in the Revenue Committee according to the existing Laws and Regulations, shall be in future paid Quarterly to the Native Orphan Chamber at Batavia, with a view to improve the Funds of the Institution and assist in the expenses of the Native Hospital under their charge.

The Residents and the other Authorities above mentioned will accordingly transmit quarterly to the Native Orphan Chamber and to Government an abstract account of the sums realised from the collection of Fines as above mentioned.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Feb. 2, 1816.

## Publikatie.

**DE** Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade in overweging genomen hebbende de staat van het Fonds van het Kollegie van Boedelmeesteren, en de liefderijke oegmerken tot welke een gedeelte daar van gebeezigd wordt, heeft besloten dat het aan het Gouvernement vallende aandeel van alle boeten, ontfangen wordende zoo door de onderscheidene Hoven van Justitie en Magistrature, als door het Revenue Committé, ingevolge de bestaande Wetten en Reglementen, voortaan alle drie maanden zal gestort worden in de Schatkist van het bovengemelde Kollegie ten einde dezelve Fondsen te verbeeteren, en de onkosten van het onder deszelfs toezicht staande Inlandsche Hospitaal te helpen bestrijden.

De Residenten en de andere Kollegien hier boven genoemd, worden gevolgelyk gelast alle drie maanden zoo aan Boedelmeesteren dezer Steede als aan het Gouvernement intezenden, eene korte opgave der boeten door hun ontfangen als bovengemeld.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Govt.  
BATAVIA den 2de Feb. 1816.

## Advertisement.

**THE** conditions of sale under which the Chinese *Lim Tonghan*, purchased the Ground whereon the new Bazar near the Diest Gate is erected, not having been complied with, notice is hereby given, that the said Ground will be re-sold by Public Auction at the Stadthouse on the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Bench of Magistrates, and on the following conditions.

A deposit of 10 per cent of the purchase Money shall be paid by the Purchaser on the day of sale, and the remainder within six months from the date thereof.

Payment may be made in Paper Currency at the option of the Purchaser—who will be entitled to receive charge of the Bazar on having paid the deposit of 10 per cent as above stated.

Such agreement as the Purchaser may make with *Lim Tonghan*, or others who possess houses in the Bazar must be previously approved by the Bench of Magistrates, who will likewise superintend the transfer of this property.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Feb. 2, 1816.

## Advertentie.

**DE** voorwaarden onvoldaan gebleven zyn de onder welke de Chinees *Lim Tonghan* de Groud heeft gekogt waarop de nieuwe Bazaar buiten de Diest Poort is gebouwd, zoo wordt hierby kennis gegeven dat gezecde Groud onder het toezicht van de Bank van Magistrature wederom by Publieke Vendutie ten Stadhuize alhier zal verkogt worden op primo Maart aanstaande ten 10 uuren voor de middag, en zulks op de volgende Konditie.

Een tiende der koopschat moet op de dag der Vendutie gedeponceerd en het overige binnen zes maanden daarna betaald worden.

De betaling kan in Papier Geld geschieden ter keuzen van den kooper, welke de Bazaar in bezit zal ontfangen naa de voldoening van het gemelde een tiende.

De overeenkomsten welke de kooper sluit met *Lim Tonghan* of andere eigenaars van huizen op de Bazaar, moeten vooraf door de Bank van Magistrature worden goedgekeurd, welk Kollegie de overdragt van die eigendommen meede zal superintendeeren.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Govt.  
BATAVIA, den 2de Feb. 1816.

## Advertisement.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a quantity of SUGAR, more or less damaged, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Government Storehouses, on Tuesday the 13th instant, on the following Conditions:—

The lots to be paid for in cash or Government Securities in ten days from the day of Sale.

The lots to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the time of Sale, and to be delivered whenever the payment for the same is completed.

The Sugar may be seen on application to the Commercial Committee, or to the Colonial Store-keeper.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, 2d Feb. 1816.

## Advertisement.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to Government at or before 10 A. M. of the 14th inst. for the purchase of 3000 Peculs of SUGAR, from the Government Storehouses of Batavia—one-half being the first sort, and one-half the second sort of Sugar—and on Conditions that payment for the same be made in Silver on or before the 1st proximo.

The Sugar will be allowed to remain free of Warehouse Rent for three months from the day of Sale, but it is to be delivered to the Purchaser or his Agent on the 1st March, from which period it will be in deposit at the risk of the Purchaser.

The Tenders are to express that they are made on the Conditions specified in this Advertisement.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, 2d Feb. 1816.

## Advertisement.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Land Tax of One Half per Cent. on the value of Houses and Ground, situated in the Town of Batavia, for the current year, will be received at the Office of the Collector of Customs and Revenues, every day from the 1st to the 31st March next, Sundays and Holidays excepted, and that the same Tax for Houses and Land in the Suburbs of the Town for the year 1815, will be received in the same manner; the Bench of Magistrates being no longer charged with the collection of this Tax—at the expiration of the above period all defaulters will be proceeded against according to law.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,  
Deputy Sec. to Govt.  
BATAVIA, 8th Feb. 1816.

## Advertentie.

**HI**ERMEEDE wordt kennis gegeven, dat de belasting van Een Half ten Honderd op de waarde der Huizen en Erven, gelegen binnen de Stad Batavia, voor dit loopende jaar, ten Kantore van den Kollekteur van 's Gouvernements gerogtigheeden zal ontfangen worden alle dagen van primo tot ultimo Maart aanstaande (zou en feest dagen uitgezonderd) en dat dezelfde belasting op de Huizen en Erven in de voorsteden voor het jaar 1815, in 't zelve voege in den loop der maanden April en Mei aanstaande zal werden ontfangen—daar de Bank van Magistrature niet

langer met het Kolleceeren daarvan is belast. Naa ommekomst der boven bepaalde tydperken, zal tegen de nalatigen geprocedeerd worden volgens de bestaande wetten.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,  
Adj. Sec. van 't Govt.  
BATAVIA, 8th Feb. 1816.

## NOTICE.

**I**N pursuance of Orders issued by the Supreme Government in India, that the Duties on OPIUM imported in this Island will be the same as they stood in the year 1814-15, viz. 66 Rupees per chest, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to rescind the 12 article of the Custom-house Regulations (Imports) and to fix the Duties levied on all the Opium purchased at the Calcutta Opium sales of the current year at the rate of 30 Spanish Dollars or Java Rupees 66 per chest.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, Feb. 2, 1816.

## Advertisement.

**O**N Wednesday the 14th instant, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Government House, Molenvliet, under the Superintendence of the Revenue Committee, SUNDRY ARTICLES, being Pledges redeemed from the Pawnbrokers at Batavia, Tanabang and Tanagerang, of last year.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The lots to be cleared away within five days after the Sale—and payment to be made in Paper Currency.

By Order of the Revenue Committee,  
R. W. WALKER, Sec.

BATAVIA,  
Rev. Com. Office,  
2d Feb. 1816.

## Bekendmaking.

**O**p aanstaande Woensdag den 14 dezer, zullen by publieke Vendutie worden verkogt in het Gouvernements huis op Molenvliet onder de Superintendence van het Revenue Committee, verscheydene goederen, welke aan de Pagter van Kleine Panden, zoo te Batavia, Tanabang en Tanagerang in den voorleeden Jaar verbonden, egter niet wederom uytgelost, en dierhalven volgens de wet vervallen zyn.

**VOORWAARDENS.**

De percelen moeten 3 dagen na den dag der verkoping ontruimd worden en de betaling geschieden in Papiere Geld.

Ter ordonnantie genoomd Committee.  
R. W. WALKER,  
Secretaries.

BATAVIA,  
In het Compl. het Rev. Comm.  
den 8 February 1816.

## Advertisement.

**BY** Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given to all Merchants and Tradesmen, making use of Measures and Weights, viz. Yards, Ells, Forms, Datchers, Tubs, &c. that the Assize-master as usual will attend at the Stad-house of Batavia every day, from Monday the 5th to Monday the 12th February next (Sunday excepted) from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, to have the said measures and weights examined and marked with Lt. L. 1. All persons of the above description who may be proved subsequently to use weights or measures not bearing the mark aforesaid will be subject to the penalties fixed for such neglect.

Notice is at the same time given to Gold and Silver-smiths, resident at this place, that from Saturday the 9th to Monday the 12th of February next, (Sunday excepted) their weights will be examined at the aforesaid hours by the Assize-master aforementioned.

By Order of the Bench of Magistrates.  
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.  
BATAVIA, 31st Jan. 1816.

## Advertentie.

**W**ORD door President en Magistraten van de Stad Batavia, volgens gewoonte aan een iegelyk wederom gewaarschouwd, dat all neering doende personen welke gebruik maken van Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datchen, Formen, en Balys, zullen moeten komen van Maandag den 5de tot Maandag den 12de (uitgenomen Zondag) der aanstaande maand February binnen het Stadhuis, dezer Steede omme aldaar hunne Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datchen, Formen, en Balys, met Lettera L. 1, telaten yeken, en zal ten fine voorscheyden den ykmeester de geheele week des nadiddags van 4 tot 6 uren ten plaatze voorschreve present wezen om elk nabehooren te gerieven, en zal die geene die bevonnen word nalatig te zyn gebleven, verbeuren zodanige penaltiteiten als by Placcaten, en Ordonnantie dien aangaande zyn gestatueerd.



Voorts werden Goud en Zilver-smeden hier woonachtig by dezen gelast en bevolen hunne gewigten, op Zaterdag den 10de tot Maandag den 12de van den maand February op de boven bepaalde tyd en uur binnen het Stad-huis te brengen op poene voorzigt om door den Keurmeester ten overstaan van welmelde Yk-meester ter gevisiteerd en geykt te worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistrate.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 31ste Jan. 1816.

### Bekendmaking.

Omstandigheden noodzakelyk gemaakt hebbende het daar stellen eener nactere bepaling ten aanzien der verkoopingen welke door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie alhier, van goederen by wege van executie achterhaald, gehouden werden, zoo wordt mits dezen op hooger authoriteit kennis gegeven dat van nu voorts aan de gedachte verkoopingen zullen geschieden voor contante betaling, waar van in geen geval zal worden, al geweken dan voor zoo verwegens eene verkoopung op credit, tusschen den geenen die van zodanig middel van executie wil gebruik maken en den geexceuteerden onderling mocht worden geconvenceert, in welk geval echter de executant zal moeten voor zyne risico nemen de invordering der Vendu-penningen, en de Sequester van alle verantwoordelykheid des wege, zyn ontslagen.

J. W. BORWATER, Sequester.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Feb. 1816.

### Advertentie.

INGEVOLGE eene van het Gouvernment ontvangen order dat den 25ste dezer worden alle de gene dewelke eenige beleeningen by Boedelmeesteren hebben verzocht om een tiende gedeelte daarvan binnen den tyd van drie maande gerekend van heden tot den 30ste April aanstaande, ten Kantoore van Boedelmeesteren te voldoen.

Zullende by gebreke van dien den Kamer Practyzyn met het invorderen van ge-roepd een tiende gedeelte worden gelast.

Ter Ordonnantie van Superintendent en Leeden.

F. BRÉDERO, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 31ste Jan. 1816.

### Advertentie.

Op Vrydag den 16de February 1816.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit Welmelde Hoogen Raad, Vendutie werden gehouden voor een Huis, staande op de Voor-rey, buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, van een parthij by wege van executie achterhaalde, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Juwelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, en het geen verder zal worden opeveild.

### For Sale,

AT No. 52, Great River Street, next door to Messrs. Van der Kaa and Haste, Genuine mild Cogniac, Holland's Gin, Madeira, French and English Claret, Port, Malaisey, Muscat and Pontac Wines, Pale Ale, Anisced Brandy, all in Bottles and of a superior quality, Gun Powder and other fine Tea in small Boxes, an assortment of Swedish Iron, Anchors, Ebony, Tar, Teak Timber, and do. Planks, Chitz, Bombazeens, and divers other articles.—For Ready Money.

### Te Bekomen,

IN No. 52, op de Grote Rivier, tegens Contante Betaling, Engelsche en Fransche Claret, Madera, Port, Malvoiry, Muscat en Pontack Wynen, Conjac Brandewyn, Genever, Anizette en Pale Ale, alle in Bottels, Chitzen, Bombazyne, Zyde Stoffen, Zweeds Yzer, Ankers, Teer, Ebenhout, Jooye en Hysan. Thee, mitsgaders Jatie Balken en Planken in soort, en andere goederen.

### SUBSCRIBERS TO THE JAVA DIRECTORY,

ARE requested to send for their copies, together with the amount of Subscription.

A few copies are disposable to Non-subscribers at Java Rupees 12 each.

### Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather persons willing to undertake the repair of the Eastern Road from the 2d to the 38th pole have been prevented from personally ascertaining the present state of it, the receipt of tenders for the same is deferred till Friday next the 16th instant.

By order of the Town Committee.

A. L. FRANZE, Sec.

BATAVIA, Feb. 9th 1816.

HIERMEDE word bekend gemaakt dat de zodanige die voornemens waren te Contracteeren tot het in order brengen van de Oostersche weg, van de 2de tot de 38ste Paal, door het onstunng weder, belet zynde personelyk inspectie van de Tegenswoordige Staat van die weg te nemen, de Aanbesteeding derzelve om die Reeden is—uitgesteld tot aanstaande Vrydag den 16de dezer.

Ter Ordonnantie van het Stads Committee.

A. L. FRANZE, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 9de February, 1816.

### Advertentie.

BY J. van Reenen en Co. in de Nieuwpoort Straat, zyn voor contante betaling te bekomen, de goederen per Schip *Aleyon*, Captein T. S. Waters, aangebragt waar onder een Hollandsch Factuurtje, ultimo Augustus, *Per Vrouw Antje*, Captein *Hereman*, van Rotterdam verzonden, bestaande uit Wynen, en Bieren, Hammen, Kaassen in soort, Haringe, Anchovis, Hoede, mans en vrouwe Schoenen, Linnen, Chitze, gemaakte Kleederen, Krippen, Linde, Porcelainen, als Tafel en Deuren, Serviesen, Cristal en Glas-werken, Barrometers, Termometers, Tydmeters, Horlogien in soort waar onder een wekker, Medicyn Kisjes, en Medicynen als, Oculie Canerie ppt, Bals Copaira, Flor. Crocie, Cort. Simaruba, Lichen Islandicus Flor. Chamomele Rom. Rad. Valeriana, Pulv. Cort. Peruvian Rubri, Succ. Liquiritie, Sweedsch Yzer, Staal, en Ankers, &c. &c.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Captain *Dudley*, 2d Light Dragons and commanding the Corps of Hussars, or being indebted to the same are requested to make them known on or before the 15th of February next.

P. DUDGEON, Lt. Commanding Hussars.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 25, 1816.

### Notice.

STOLEN on the night of the 24th instant, from the room of *Ralph Sauls*, Pay Sergeant, Artillery, a double cased silver stop Watch, silver capp'd with a gold curb Chain, gold Seal and Key, makers name *John Manly*, Chatham, No. 6713, it is requested that should the above Watch be offered for sale, that the Seller may be detected, and information given to

RALPH SAULT, Pay Sergeant Artillery Detachment.

N.B. A Handsome reward will be given if required.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 25, 1816.

GENERAL Meeting of the Members of the HARMONIE SOCIETY, on Monday the 12th, February 1816.

F. BRÉDERO, Sec.

ALGEMEENE Vergadering van Heeren Leeden der SOCIETEIT DE HARMONIE, op Maandag den 12de February 1816.

F. BRÉDERO, Sec.

### Advertisement.

MR. Colonial Assistant Surgeon *Ins-ten*, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed from Malacca-street, and is now residing in Campong Banda, next to Mr. *Constantyne Ezain Abraham*.

### Advertentie.

DIE iets te pretendeeren heeft, van of schuldig is aan de nalatenschap van wylen den Heer *Wouter Lambertus Ramak*, gelieve daar van aangeve en betaling te doen, voor ultimo February, aan desselfs Testamentaire Exeecuteur.

L. HEUKEVLUGT.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, EN Kompletee Wagen-verhuurdery, Nader onderdrijving is te bekomen by den Eigenaar *Joseph Schiader*.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4—Chinese junk *Tekshin*, J-oe Teamoko, from Amoy 10th Jan.

7—brig *Mary Ann*, E. Bradley, from Samarang 21st Jan.—cargo, sugar and coffee.

8—ship *Melantho*, J. Herd, from Indramayo 1st Feb.—cargo, coffee—passenger, Mr. Dalton.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3—brig *Magaretha*, B. van Tienen, for Sourabaya—passenger, Mr. Werning.

6—ship *Marchioness of Wellesley*, G. Maxwell, for London.

7—ship *Admiral Gambier*, J. Derke, for Indramayo—cargo, coffee—passenger, Mr. J. Colville.

9—American ship *Jacob Jones*, H. Oxnard, for Boston—cargo, coffee and sugar—passengers, Mr. J. Marcus and family.

Same day—brig *Dorothea Anthonella*, Berook, for Samarang—passengers, Mrs. and Mr. Budach and children, Messrs. Bloem, and van Teliugen and Children.

Ships lying in Batavia-roads.

H. M. ship *Volage*—ships *George*—*Aleyon*—*Catharine Griffith*—*Hebe*—*Canada*—*Francis* and *Eliza Hunter*—*Melantho*—*Maay* and *Rottestroom*—*American ships Exeter*—*Ontario*—*Cicero*—*Brigs Griffin*—*Mary Ann*—*schooner Phoebe*—*cutter Swallow*—*Javanese brig Frolic*—*Chinese junks Tekshin*—*Tekshin*.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the communication of *De Bataaf*, and some difficulties that have been experienced in rendering the sense of the Author into English is our inducement for deferring the publication of what may be previously favored with his own translation either into English or French.

#### Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. Brédéro, to be President of the Native Orphan Chamber.

Mr. Turr, to be Member of the Court of Justice and Judge of Circuit at Sourabaya.

Mr. D. Crawford and Mr. S. Fraser, Magistrates of Batavia.

Mr. Harris, to officiate as Deputy Master Attendant at Batavia.

Mr. Budach, Member of the European Orphan Chamber, Samarang.

#### EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5. MARSHAL NEY.

An exculpatory statement has appeared at Paris, in behalf of Marshal Ney: the following is a sketch of it:

It begins with expressing some wonder at the change that has taken place in public opinion relative to Ney.

"What sudden and terrible change has taken place in opinion with respect to Marshal Ney!"

"Down to March, 1815, his name, rendered illustrious by 25 years of eminent services and brilliant exploits was dear to the country. The very enemies of France admired in him the great Captain—all allowed him as much generosity in his sentiments as bravery and skill at the head of armies."

The Exposé then proceeds to state the number of battles he has been concerned in, and the humanity with which he always conducted himself—to shew that he had no motive for engaging in any conspiracy—that he had reached the highest dignities, and had as much property as he wanted.

"When one speaks of conspiracy one immediately connects with it meetings of individuals, secret conferences, midnight mysteries."

"Where was Marshal Ney long before the very unexpected news arrival at Paris of Buonaparte's landing?"

"It was more than a month, since, fatigued by the conversations kept up in the drawing-rooms of the capital, he had retired to his estate near Chateaudun, 30 leagues from Paris. There he lived quite isolated, without any correspondence or communication that associated him with political combinations, with which it is well known he was quite unacquainted."

"On the 6th of March he received in his retirement a letter from the War Minister, dated the 5th, which was brought him by an Aid-de-Camp. The Minister ordered the Marshal to proceed in all haste to the Sixth Military Division, the Government of which was entrusted to him."

"The Minister entered into no explanation on the cause of that order; not a word was said respecting Buonaparte or his re-

appearance. The officer, who himself knew nothing of it, conversed with the Marshal only on the pleasures of the capital.

"Immediately on the receipt of this order, the Marshal commenced his journey for his destination. He passed through Paris where he learned the landing of Buonaparte. Early in the morning of the 7th of March, the Marshal called on the Duc de Berri, and afterwards on the Minister for the War Department. Both gave him reason to apprehend that he could not possibly obtain an opportunity of taking leave of the King. They advised him to depart without loss of time. The Marshal, however, resolved to compensate for one or two hours of delay by sacrificing so much of his rest, and persisted in waiting until he could have the honour of being admitted to his Majesty."

"Why this earnestness? It certainly was not as has been reported for the purpose of asking from his Majesty, employment in the expedition against Buonaparte, or to solicit a command. The Marshal was in active service, and urged even by the letter of the Minister to proceed to his post. The Marshal did not come to offer himself; he obeyed the orders which called him."

"At the august aspect of the Monarch, all of whose traits breathe bounty, the Marshal, electrified by the flattering words in which his Majesty was pleased to address him, warmly participated in the solicitude with which all minds seemed to be occupied. Those who know the ardour of his liberal soul, and the promptitude of his language in seconding it, never would mistake for falsehood or stratagem any thing which the Marshal may have said to the King even in language boldly figurative. Could duplicity have induced him to utter such accents, it would have led to no advantage."

"This is the place for decidedly contradicting a calumny directed against Marshal Ney, with the view of for ever discrediting him."

"It has been invented and circulated with affestation in public, that on his departure the King ordered him a sum, according to some, of 500,000, and according to others, of from 6 to 7, and even 800,000 francs, to secure as far as possible his fidelity."

"This is a falsehood. It is not true that either the King or any of his Ministers ordered Marshal Ney either 500,000 francs or any sum whatever. On this point he invokes with the most respectful confidence the testimony of his Majesty."

"Nevertheless this false and injurious insinuation has hitherto been generally credited!"

"On leaving the King, the Marshal repeated to his family and his friends the same language he had held at the Thuilleries. He mounted his carriage, and set out for Besançon. All the Marshals, all the General Officers were already at their posts. He had no idea and no opportunity of forming a concert with any one."

The Exposé proceeds to state, that Ney found Besançon quite bare of troops; that the Duke de Maille on the 11th of March, informed him of the troops at Grenoble having gone over to Buonaparte, and that the latter might be able to enter Lyons on the 11th. He (Ney) resolves to repair to Louis-le-Samier. He writes to Suchet that it was unfortunate Buonaparte had not been attacked. Ney's force consisted only of four regiments, without a single piece of artillery. The Exposé then states the dispositions he made, and the letter he wrote to Oudinot to hasten the arrival of troops.—"We are on the eve of a great evolution, it is only by cutting up the evil by the roots that we shall hope to avoid it. His advanced guard passed ever to Buonaparte. At Lyons the troops remained inactive. He found himself in the centre of insurrection. His army was rallied from him, and threatened him if he prevented their going over to Buonaparte."

"On the night of the 13th of March, the emissaries of Buonaparte came to the Marshal, whom they found in great agitation, accessible to all impressions, and trembling for the fate of France. They brought a letter from Bertrand, who told him that

"Buonaparte had concerted his enterprise with Austria, through the Austrian General Kohter.

"England had favoured his escape.

"Murat advanced rapidly to the North of Italy to assist his brother-in-law.

"The troops of Russia had returned to their distant quarters.

"Prussia could not contend alone against France.

"That if Ney continued to resist he

(Continued after Poetry.)



# TRANSLATION FROM THE MORISCO.

On! Lady, breathe no sigh for those,  
And let no tear be shed,  
Who rest in battle field their head,  
And sleep amid their country's foes  
The slumbers of the dead.  
Thy nearly tears may stream ar und  
Thy loved one's aching pillow,  
Or weep some darling soul who found  
A grave beneath the billow:  
Or, like a widow'd matron twine  
The cypress and the jessamine,  
And strew the lily, in its bloom,  
Round the cold precincts of the tomb,  
Where one is laid yon fondly press'd  
A youthful bridegroom to your breast.  
Tho' lovely were the wreath you weave,  
As fairy hands could twine,  
And heart forlorn ne'er gave to love  
A sigh more pure than thine;  
Yet, Lady, weave no wreath for those,  
And let no tear be shed,  
Who rest in battle field their head,  
And sleep amid their country's foes,  
The slumbers of the dead!  
For oh! the warrior's fate may claim  
A brighter mead, a higher fame;  
He in the fields of glory fell,  
And thundering cannon rung his knell.  
For him there is a holier sigh  
In every wind that passes by;  
And Heaven more precious tears shall shed  
Round the unburied soldier's head.  
But oft at morn and evening dim,  
Oh! breathe a silent prayer for him;  
And do thou to his soul impart  
The warmest blessings of thy heart.

[Continued from the third page.]

would give up France to all the horrors of civil war.

"These last words completed the triumph over the Marshal's best resolutions. After some attempts to excuse this step, the Exposé proceeds:—

"Before repairing to Auxerre, the Marshal drew up hastily a long series of grievances, which was to be read to Buonaparte. It began with the severest qualifications, and the bitterest reproaches.

"I am not come to join you (said he in substance) either from respect or attachment to your person. You have been the tyrant of my country; you have brought sorrow into all families, and despair into several: you have disturbed the peace of the whole world, &c.—Swear, then, since fate has recalled you, that your sole future study will be to repair the evils you have inflicted on France; that you will render the people happy. I call upon you to take up arms only for the maintenance of our limits, and never more to pass them for the purpose of attempting useless conquest, &c. On these conditions, I renounce opposing your projects. I yield, in order to preserve my country from the distractions with which it is menaced, &c.

"Buonaparte submitted to every thing demanded by the Marshal, and even promised much more for the prosperity of France."

Soon after Buonaparte's return to Paris, the Marshal retired to his estate, not disgraced, as was said, but because he was soon undeceived respecting the false assertions given by Buonaparte of a speedy composition with the Powers.

"For one moment Marshal Ney conceived the hope of snatching his country from the calamities of foreign war—his expectation was disappointed on the 18th June. He immediately returned to Paris. And in what disposition? We may judge by the frank and vigorous declaration he made in the Chamber of Peers on the 22d of June."

"Buonaparte sent by one of his Ministers an audaciously lying message to the Chamber. But Marshal Ney was there with his inflexibility of character—too honest a man to compound with his conscience—too much the friend of his country to suffer it to be abused by fresh lies. He declared openly that the 18th of June has left no other alternative but that of speedy submission.

"That if his open proposals had been followed, if on the 22d of June it had been decreed to negotiate, the negotiation conformably to the treaty signed at Vienna on the 25th of March by all the Powers, would have restored the King sooner to his people.

"And who knows if in that case, the French territory would have been occupied by so many foreigners, and such great evils thus turned aside?"

After stating that the public good was always his guide, the Exposé concludes as follows:—

Such, without any disguise, is the conduct of Marshal Ney since the month of March, 1815: Does there result from it, we do not say the prejudice, that he has

committed the odious crime of treason, but even a real moral degradation? All crime, in the legal acceptance of the word, supposes premeditation or interest more or less prevailing. The crime of treason consists of long, successive efforts, of cowardly and perfidious combinations.

"An error of the moment, the effect of a unheard-of concurrence of the most strange incidents—an error of which one sees in the principle a sentiment praiseworthy in itself, but ill directed—in short an error which served the usurper in nothing, which profited nothing to the person committing it—is such an error any other than a fatal mistake?

"Is it not then allowable for Marshal Ney to call to his support that judgment pronounced by the Monarch on such of his subjects as were misled; Are not the instigators of the disorder the authors of the plot, formed in favour of Buonaparte, those whom his Majesty first consigned to the vengeance of the laws?

"It is proved—that, far from having formed any conspiracy, Marshal Ney, notwithstanding his fault, had entered into none;—that he was sincere in his promises to the King; that he only yielded to the irresistible influence of the safety of the State, which was in his opinion compromised by an impending civil war; that his hands remained pure, his character independent and inaccessible to all the seductions of personal interest; that the first moment it was possible to repair his error, while there still was danger in pronouncing against the Usurper, and in favour of the legitimate Sovereign, the Marshal did not hesitate to lay open his whole soul, and to vote that France should adopt the course of submission.

"By what fatal exception then is Marshal Ney treated as a criminal? He was certainly far from expecting such an occurrence when in the last instance, the place to which he had retired was surrounded. To have concealed himself, or to have fled, would have been easy; but both these courses were repugnant to his heart. With the calmness of a conscience, from which honour never was banished, the Marshal offered himself to those charged to secure his person; a last act which completes the appreciation of his character, and which attests his confidence in the institutions by which he is to be judged."

## LONDON, SEPT. 11.

About half past five o'clock, on the 5th instant, as Lord Castlereagh was walking in the Champs Elysées, a fed horse passing by launched out against him with both his legs, and struck his Lordship on the two thighs, just above the knees. The confusion on one limb is considerable, but we understand his Lordship is not likely to be confined by the effects of it more than a few days. Dr. Granville, the gentleman who brought the last dispatches from Paris, left his Lordship in good health and spirits about two p.m. on the following day.

It is said in Paris measures are now taking for organizing no less than five schools on the Lancasterian system. Louis XVIII. impressed with a sense of the benefits which France must derive from an universal education, has confided to M. Martin a building at Paris, to be appropriated as a model school for 400 boys, and at Bordeaux they only wait the return of tranquillity to establish a model school, from which masters may be supplied to other towns in the South of France.

The dispatches sent down to Falmouth to be forwarded by a King's Messenger to America, are said to relate to the limits of boundary in Upper Canada, on the subject of which there seems to be some misconception between the Court of London and American Government.

The *Newcastle* and *Leander*, which were built and equipped on a scale likely to render them capable of offering equal battle to the American frigates, are now fitting out as part ships, with poops containing Admirals cabins, &c. and it is said are destined for Halifax and Barbadoes."

A very serious accident had nearly occurred to the Prince Regent coach, when within a mile of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, about 12 o'clock, a few nights ago; some villain or villains had purposely drawn a tree directly across the road, which the leaders seeing (though the night was dark) jumped over it, and had not the coachman fortunately had the horses sufficiently in hand instantly to stop them the overthrow of the coach would have been inevitable. The commissioners of the road, as well as the proprietors of the coach, are strenuously exerting themselves to discover the persons concerned in this act, which they hope will enable them to bring the parties to justice.

## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 28.

Yesterday was the fête of St. Louis. The morning was ushered in by bands of music,

attended by persons bearing richly decorated flags, and busts of the King; and at two o'clock, the theatres were opened to the public. Talma performed at the Théâtre Français; in all quarters the most lively acclamations were heard; the inhabitants seemed to vie with each other in loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign. The grand scene, however, was reserved for the evening. At six o'clock, immense crowds flocked to the Tuilleries; at seven, the King, attended by the Count D'Artois, appeared at the window. Several persons threw up crowns of flowers, and the Count having caught one placed it on the King's head. The grateful Monarch bowed respectfully to the people, who returned the compliment with loud and repeated shouts of approbation. Another crown was then thrown up, which the King gently pressed to his heart. At this moment, enthusiasm was at its height. The people were exceedingly gratified with this silent eloquence; they appeared to consider it as a token of the love which the Monarch felt for them, and that his sole ambition was to reign in their esteem and affections. Vast numbers of flags and handkerchiefs were then waved, and the air resounded with shouts of transport. There was but one sentiment; not a single seditious cry was heard. Soon after, the King withdrew; but the people remained in the garden a considerable time, some dancing, others singing the most loyal airs. Groups of elegant females occasionally acted in these scenes while the rest of the populace were mere spectators. These, however, in their turn, played the same characters. Among the songs which I heard, was that of *Nous nous notre pere de Gand*, and *La Difference*, in which, without much claim to poetic merit, the characters of Louis and Buonaparte are strikingly contrasted. At length, the town appeared in a blaze of light, and the people left the gardens to parade the streets. The illumination was very general. Among the transparencies I noticed the following; Buonaparte is represented sitting in a chair, while the Duke of Wellington is shaving his head, and Prince Blucher his chin. Evidently suffering considerable pain, he exclaims, "with what razors, Gentlemen, are you shaving me?" Their answer is, "with English razor, Sire." This subject afforded great amusement, and the utmost harmony and good humour prevailed. I did not retire to rest till a late hour, when men, women, and children, old and young mixed together, were still dancing in many of the streets. The day and night folled on without a single cloud. When Buonaparte was an object of superstition, his parasites were accustomed to compliment him on the fine weather, as if he had made the heavens; but, on those occasions which were most important to him, he never witnessed a more serene and beautiful sky than that which smiled on the celebration of this fête. I am assured, that not ten houses were illuminated at any one time during the tyrant's late usurpation.

Lucien is still detained at Turin. Murat has succeeded in joining his wife in Austria. The last intelligence from Marseilles represents, that perfect tranquillity is restored in that city. They are not so tranquil at Toulouse, where several loyal inhabitants have suffered the fate of General Ramel. The communication with the left bank of the Loire is quite re-established; the disbanded soldiers are returning to their different departments, and no complaints, has been made of their conduct to travellers.

Ney will be tried by a select Council of the Marshals of France. I have been informed, that the day after Ney departed for Lyons, the King entertained a select party at the Tuilleries. Among them was Madame Ney, to whom the King paid particular attention, and said, "Madame, your husband is as loyal as he is brave." And yet this woman dares to ask for mercy!

I perceive by your journal of the 24th inst. which has just arrived, that you think Labedoyere "fell lamented." I beg to assure you, however, that the mass of the people express very different sentiments; they not only consider his sentence just, but wait with impatience the trial of Ney, La Valfette, and the other conspirators. You suspect, it appears, that the fires in the *Bois de Boulogne* were not accidental; they were occasioned by some of the troops smoking in their huts, which are constructed of trees and branches, cut from the wood, which, in many places, will soon be reduced to a plain, if the troops remain in that neighbourhood. The whole line of trees on both sides of the road have been levelled, and they are obliged to cut the underwood for firing; it is most probable, however, that they will continue in those quarters for some time. Some officers of the guards have applied to the Duke of Wellington for leave of absence, but his Grace has answered, that present circumstances will not allow him to grant their request.

Several of the French papers occasionally made extracts from my letters to you, and some of them pretend to know the author. "Le Courrier" of this morning, after citing a passage from my communication of the 19th instant, says, "the letter is not signed, but several persons think they know the writer, and that they could subjoin his name. It is thus that those whose ambitious hopes have not been gratified, make use of certain

English journals to spread falsehoods and unfaithful reports on the situation of France, and the opinions of the French. Whether both, or either of those great planets, Talleyrand and Fouché, are the authors of these observations, I will not pretend to assert; but I beg to inform the editor of "Le Courrier" that your Correspondent is not one of those disappointed persons to whom he alludes; neither does he deceive you with unfaithful statements; but he knows the real sentiments of the best informed people, which are not those of the editor of "Le Courrier." This journal owes its birth to the return of Buonaparte, when it appeared under the name of "L'Independent." Since that time it has often changed its name, but always remained the friend of liberal principles. No wonder that it is dissatisfied with my remarks on the Buonapartists.

I made an excursion yesterday to St. Cloud, and afterwards proceeded to Versailles. It is not true, that the Prussians committed great destruction there; very little injury has been done. On the 2d of July, the French blew up the centre arch of the bridge as the Prussians were pursuing them; boards are now placed across. The Palace of Versailles is under repair; it is very extensive, and the apartments are very richly gilt. Most of the paintings on the ceiling are extremely well executed. It having been announced for some days, that the cascades in the gardens were to play yesterday, almost all the English in Paris resorted thither. About one o'clock the Duke of Wellington, and several other distinguished personages arrived at the palace; but during their stay strangers were excluded. In the evening many of the inhabitants paraded the town, with crowns and garlands, singing the favorite air of *Henri IV.* which was followed by repeated cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Famille Royale!*

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 9.

The trial of Ney, which was expected to commence this morning, is again postponed; but it cannot be deferred above two or three days. But why, in the midst of this delay, have none of the other conspirators been brought to justice? M. Fouché, I suppose, has been too much employed with his Reports, to attend to this part of his duties. The Editor of *Le Courrier*, who is still very angry with my observations, has a long article in his journal of yesterday, in which, after condemning the wise and patriotic address of the department of Loiret, he contends, "that the King has already fulfilled the rigorous duty of a judge, it now remains for him to exercise his clemency." They who recommend this mode of proceeding, would probably accuse their Sovereign a second time of *une vertu incurable*, if he listened to them. The Editor of *Le Courrier* says, "Nos feuilles ont traduit dernièrement, d'indignes relations tendantes à influencer l'opinion contre deux Ministres du Roi de France; aujourd'hui le *Journal de Liège* contient une nouvelle preuve de cet affreux système; l'attaque est dirigée contre le Prince d'Eckmühl!" We shall soon hear the opinions of the two Chambers on this poor culminated Prince of Eckmühl, as well as on the Ministers in question. If the past and present conduct of these men have been hostile, not only to the peace of France, but also to the tranquillity of Europe, ought not the Allied Sovereigns to remonstrate with the King on the subject? After all the loss of blood and treasure which their nations have suffered at different times, would they not be justified in telling him, that those who spread Reports among the *Public*, not only to alarm the King, but to excite animosities between him and the Allies, ought to be instantly dismissed from office? The sentiments of the King of Prussia may be pretty well ascertained by the anecdote which I related to you concerning M. St. Victor's pamphlet; and it is very generally believed that the Emperor Alexander is extremely displeased at the publication of those insidious Reports.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia will be present at the review in the plain of Vertus, in Champagne, about 35 leagues N. E. of Paris; after which they will all review the Austrian army, near Dijon, and then return to the capital, where they will remain for some time.

An English daily paper, of the 4th instant states, that "a correspondent, whose letter is dated the 29th ult. says, at this moment the Prussians are actually at work taking down the *Arc de Triomphe* in the *Place de Carrousel*, under the King's windows." I beg to correct this misrepresentation; the arc is now standing as firmly as ever, with the horses on the top, and the Prussians have never interfered with it. By the King's orders, however, four of the bas-reliefs have been erased. Equally incorrect is the statement of another correspondent of the same paper, who says, that "the Prussians have removed from the *Louvre* above an hundred of the *chefs d'œuvres*, and they are now actually packing up the *Apollon Belvidere*, which is intended to embellish the

See Supplement.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

At the Government Press,

MOLENEVELT.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

[Continued from the Gazette.]

palace at Potsdam." I admit that several articles have been taken away, and many other are packed up; but the *Apollo Belvidere* is at this moment, where it has always stood, in the *Salle de Polypion* of the *Louvre*. I know there are many who affect to lament this dismembering, as they call it, of the arts. The depredation of *Verres* were not without advocates; but I am heartily rejoiced that stolen goods are at last to be removed. They ought, however, to be returned to their rightful owners, and I do not believe that Prince Blucher means to take such articles as belonged to the Italians. At all events, France has no title to those beautiful specimens of sculpture; if she acquired them by conquest, she has lost them again by defeat; but she seized them contrary to the solemn and religious pledge which she made to the world, at the commencement of the Revolution, namely, that the liberty and property of all nations should be secured to them, as far as the Republican arms could guarantee them by their victories; declaring that she had abandoned all idea of conquest; and sought only the glorious triumphs of *reason* and *philosophy*. Yet the French say, "it is a pity to remove those fine models of the arts;" the greater pity then is due to those who have been despoiled of such curious and valuable reliques of antiquity, for which no adequate compensation can be given. The ignorant *Mummius* threatened the persons whom he entrusted with the carriage of some pictures and statues taken at *Corinth*, that if they lost them, they should give him new ones: just as reasonably might the French tell the Romans, that they would send to the capital and Vatican another *Apollo*, *Laocoon*, and *Venus*. Your classical readers may not be displeased with being referred on this subject to that admirable historian Polybius, who severely censures the Romans for carrying into their own country the ornaments of the cities which they had conquered. His reflections are very present in my memory, and are to be found, I think, in his ninth book, extract the third. If the Members of the French Institute would take the trouble of perusing them, they would blush to think how long they had made the plunder of other nations the ornament of their own country. The Republicans have inscribed their own infamy between the plinth of the *Apollo Belvidere* and its pedestal; they there record, in open violation of the above-mentioned pledge, that that statue was "conquered the fifth year of the Republic by the army of Italy, under the orders of General Buonaparte." I trust, however, that it will soon be transported from the banks of the Seine of the Tiber.

Great anxiety had been felt for the two last days, on account of the mails from *Nimes* not having arrived. It was feared that fresh disturbances had arisen; but yesterday the mails were received. There is no doubt that several Protestants have been killed in that quarter, but the tumults were not occasioned by religious animosity. The first blow was struck in a Catholic house. The Abbe de Esgrigny, who went from Paris to Nimes, to assist the operations of the Electoral College, of which he was a Member, was cruelly assassinated on the 27th ultimo, by some rebels near his own residence. Nothing can be more wicked or cruel, than to suppose that the King or any of his family, have countenanced a persecution of the Protestants. Louis XVIII. knows that among his Protestant subjects, are some as faithful, loyal, and virtuous, as any in France, and he wished them to enjoy their religious sentiments without the smallest molestation. The revolutionary agents may wish to raise a different opinion; but we know what credit is due to those gentlemen.

## STATE OF FRANCE.

The internal state of France is represented by travellers to be deplorable in the highest degree, and there appears to be great danger in passing through that country, from the licentious and unbridled soldiery of the late army of Buonaparte. We have the following statement from a Gentleman on whose authority we can safely rely:—Towards the latter end of July, the Hon. Capt. Cadogan, of the Royal Navy, and the Rev. John Sandford, a gentleman well known in the county of Somerset, were returning from Italy, through France, to England; when they arrived in the neighbourhood of Dijon, their servants being on the road a short distance before them, they were suddenly alarmed about ten at night, by the cry of murder; having come up in their carriage, what was their surprise to find an Officer of Buonaparte's army, and 15 hussars, superbly mounted, ordering them to deliver their property. Some of the party were in the act of tying their servants hand

and foot, and threatening to murder them, which at once accounted for the cries they had just before heard. The French Officer seeing a star on Capt. Cadogan's breast, charged him with being either a Prussian or Austrian Officer, on which the Captain told him that he and his companion were Englishmen, and that the Officer wore was that of the Empress Maria Theresa, which had been given him by the Emperor of Austria, during the time he held a command in the Adriatic. The Frenchman then said that it was fortunate for them that they were not Prussians or Austrians, for if they had his party would certainly have shot them—he then demanded that they should immediately make a surrender of their property; when seeing they had pistols, he ordered his men to burn their carriage directly—on explaining to them that their pistols were not loaded, he became less boisterous, and contented himself with taking them as his own; he then took their money, amounting to 55 gold Napoleons, and insisted upon their giving him a draft for 200 more on the bank of Perigord in Paris. On this demand a great difficulty occurred, as the English gentlemen had neither pen nor ink—the French Captain being asked for these necessary materials for writing, flew into a violent rage, and swore that his men should burn the carriage immediately. On this one of the hussars produced a pen and ink, with which the Rev. Mr. Sandford wrote a draft for the above sum on the back of a letter, resting on the saddle of the horses. The robbers also took from them several Venetian gold chains, and other valuable articles, which the travellers had intended as presents to their friends in England—all their letters, which had been received during their stay in Italy, were also taken away. Whilst the work of plunder was going on, the Captain of the banditti said that they might consider themselves fortunate in being Englishmen—England was a brave nation, he observed, and it was English guineas which had overthrown all the Emperor's projects (meaning Buonaparte), it was therefore fair as England had begun the war for them to continue it. Mr. Sandford then said, how are we to proceed without money? it is probable at the next stage we shall be murdered.—No, no, replied the Captain of the gang, we will escort you to the next stage, which they accordingly did, and also some distance further. About two in the morning, not hearing the trampling of the horses' feet, the travellers conjectured they had lost their escort, and on looking out of the carriage found they had happily got rid of them. Shortly after the English Gentlemen met a carriage and six horses, with a Lady, going the same road they had just travelled, whom they thought it their duty to inform of the danger she was in by pursuing her journey at that time, and recounted the adventure of the night. They told her that Buonaparte's soldiers were turned robbers, and there was no longer any safety in travelling in France—on which she laughed heartily, and said they must be mistaken, as the robbers they mentioned could be no other than Prussian or Austrian soldiers, who were then in that part of the country. On their arrival at the next post town they learnt that this female was Hortense, wife of Louis Buonaparte, and late Queen of Holland, who was then on her journey from Paris to Switzerland. On the arrival of Captain Cadogan and Mr. Sandford at Paris, the former communicated their adventures to the Duke of Wellington, who advised them to stop the payment of their draft on Perigord, which they accordingly did. These Gentlemen had fortunately secreted in the lining of their carriage 200 gold Napoleons, which the French Guerillas did not discover.—(*Taunton, &c. Journal Aug. 19.*)

## BUONAPARTE.

It is highly probable that this very extraordinary character has ceased to be the primary magnet of public curiosity in this country, and has at length commenced his voyage to St. Helena. The *Northumberland* sailed from Portsmouth for Plymouth on Thursday afternoon. She was accompanied by the *Bucephalus*, *Ceylon*, and *Morgiana*, and after taking Buonaparte and the officers and attendants allowed to accompany him on board, will proceed with all possible dispatch to St. Helena.—The 53d regiment is on board

the *Bucephalus* and *Ceylon*, and a strong detachment of artillery has been embarked in the *Northumberland*. All the ships are in perfect readiness for sea, and Sir G. Cockburn has instructions to wait no longer at Plymouth than the time requisite for taking on board Buonaparte and his suite. The final arrangement respecting the number that is to accompany him, fixes it at three of his principal officers, and 12 of his domestics.

Mr. Ibbotson is appointed Assistant Commissary to the Island of St. Helena, principally for the purpose of attending to the wishes of Napoleon, whose destination was officially communicated to himself in person by Sir H. Bunbury, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department.

One of our letters from Plymouth received yesterday says, that he declared his determination not to be taken alive to St. Helena. And upon its being observed to him, that he would be prevented, as all deadly weapons would be removed, he is said to have replied, that his friends would in that case accomplish his wishes. We do not at all guarantee this report, which, indeed, is not consistent with the tenor of his conduct, and his constant anxiety for life.

Part of his suite have been removed from him. Bertrand, Savary, and Lahemand, have been taken out of the *Bellevue*, embarked on board the *Liffey*, and sent back to France.

The arrival of the *Northumberland* in Torbay, yesterday afternoon, is said to have been communicated to the Admiralty by telegraphic signal, and it is understood, that Admiral Cockburn would sail with Buonaparte either last night or early this morning. A short, but spirited remonstrance against his transportation, signed by himself, as "Emperor of the French, &c." and witnessed by Bertrand, Savary, and Lahemand, is stated to have been given in a most solemn manner to Sir H. Bunbury with his own hand. This protest disclaims his former abdication, which, he asserts, was merely conditional, and maintains his right to the crowns of France and Italy, &c. &c.

## THE COURIER, JUNE 8.

### THE INQUISITION.

SIR,—I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the following most extraordinary proclamation, which I have copied from the *Times* newspaper of the 1st instant; "*Madrid, Jan. 12.* By order of Don Francisco de Alery Campillo, Bishop of Almeria, and *Inquisitor-General*, a proclamation, in substance as follows, has been added to the doors of all the churches: [It begins with reciting the Pope's Bull (formerly published) against free-masons, &c. and then proceeds as follows:—] We have learned that a number of Spaniards, yielding to the frightful yoke of our oppressors, and drawn into foreign countries, have had the weakness to connect themselves with those societies which lead to sedition, insubordination, to every error, and all crimes; we at the same time trust that such individuals, restored to liberty and their country, will recollect that they are Spaniards, and will, after the example of their ancestors, submit with docility and respect to the voice of the Supreme Pastor, and of our legitimate Sovereign. With the advice of the Members of his Majesty's Council, and of the Holy Inquisition, we offer now to receive, with open arms, and all the tenderness befitting our character and functions, those who, within a fortnight from the date of the publication of the present edict, shall voluntarily and spontaneously give themselves up to us: but if any one (which God forbid!) continue obstinate in the path of perdition, we will employ to our great regret, severity and rigour, and subject them to all the penalties inflicted by the civil and canon law. We order the present edict to be read in all the churches of the kingdom, and to be fixed up at all the church doors, from whence it must not be taken down without our permission, under pain of the greater excommunication, and 200 ducats fine." This proclamation cannot but excite in the minds of all liberal men, the most lively sensations of alarm.—For several days past all accounts from Spain have brought the information, that it was the intention of Ferdinand the VIIth to adopt, at the advice of M. Cevallos, measures of conciliation towards the suffering inhabitants of his kingdom. It is therefore with increased as-

tonishment that I have perused the above document. A long residence in that country, and a very perfect knowledge of its customs, enables me to judge very accurately of the inclinations and manners of thinking of the great body of the people. I have, therefore, no hesitation in most positively stating, in defiance of whatever the hiring press may say to the contrary, that the establishment of the dominion of the priests, is in complete contradiction to the general wish of the people. The effect of the Inquisition is little understood in this country. It is either greatly exaggerated, or, by its apologists, extenuated into nothing. I will endeavour to explain to you, Sir, its general operation upon society, which is by far the most important way in which it ought to be considered, affecting as it does the interior economy of every family.

The chief seat of this tribunal is at Madrid, where it is under the government of the *Inquisitor-General*, a numerous council, and a very extended suite of subordinate officers. In every city, and even in the smallest towns in the kingdom, a miniature *fac simile* of this establishment exists, composed precisely in the same way; with this single difference, that in the provinces the inquisitors are not publicly avowed—only guessed at. In every family, there is either a resident priest, or one who daily visits, or investigates its most minute concerns. If he resides in the house, he regulates at his will, the entire government of its inmates. No circumstance the most trifling can take place, without his knowledge or concurrence, even to visitors received, or visits paid. In families not rich enough to render the residence of a priest sufficiently comfortable, the daily visitor is as much master of every action that passes within doors, as though he resided in the house. The chief inquisitor, in towns of moderate size, is not always a priest. He is very often the principal inhabitant; that is to say, the person possessing the most consideration. In this case, the appointment is received by him from the *Inquisitor-General* at Madrid; and he is obliged to undertake the office, and perform its functions, however repugnant they may be to his feelings. Thus it often happens that a gentleman, who is invested with the office of Provincial Inquisitor receives an order to arrest and place in solitary and close confinement (as is the case with all the inquisition prisoners) his dearest friends, even his wife, and his only child, of whose offence he is haply in perfect ignorance—whose ultimate destination is entirely unknown to him—and the horrors of whose confinement he cannot meliorate—without the certainty of being himself subjected to the same. The provincial prisons of the Inquisition are held in such awe, and wrapt in such mystery, that no human being dare make enquiry as to their contents.—The arrests take place invariably at midnight, and the prisoner is removed by unknown attendants, at that solemn hour, and in profound silence, from provincial prison to provincial prison, until all trace of him is lost. If he is seized upon in one town, his examination does not take place for months, and then in another town in the very opposite part of the kingdom to that of his residence. Should he even return to his family, he dares not speak, nor dare they enquire, as to any thing that has occurred to him during his absence. The utmost secrecy prevails on every subject. The Inquisitors are unknown, even to each other, and where a provincial tribunal is summoned to assemble, an unknown messenger arrives at midnight with the order, which is delivered in silence, with some mysterious signs by which its authenticity is known, and the place of assembly pointed out. You will thus understand how this tribunal is enabled to carry its espionage into the most remote recesses of every family. The priests who, as I have already shewn, are every where, are thus enabled to communicate the most private transactions of every individual, and no one is safe. Anonymous information being always received, the *Holy Office*, in the first instance, transmits the charge of the Inquisitor in the neighbourhood of the accused, who summons immediately before him, the priest with whom the accused communicates, and on whose report ulterior proceedings are adopted. You will at once see, therefore, the nature of the influence which this body possesses, and the absolute power which it holds over every class of society.

The principal cause of hatred which the Inquisition has to free-masonry, is, that this latter institution possesses also its mysteries, its secret signs, and its correspondences, by which it was able in some measure to penetrate into the hidden operations of the Inquisition. The bond of secrecy that united its members enabled them to co-operate against that formidable tribunal, and was a sort of counterpoise to its effect. The clergy therefore decided upon its annihilation, and the proclamation now before you is one measure taken for that purpose.

CIVIL.

Mr. Secretary PEEL and Mr. D.  
O'CONNELL.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.  
Merrion-square, Sept. 3, 1815.

Sir—The very novel and extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Peel and Sir Charles Saxton having terminated in a newspaper publication, I beg of you to publish for me the enclosed letter which I received from my friend Mr. Lidwell.

The dexterity of my adversary in publishing on Saturday evening, has given him what I suppose he estimates highly—one day's talking at me. This paltry trick he resorts to; and yet he declares that he "feels anxious for an early statement of a transaction" which occurred two days before!!!

The conversation between Sir Charles Saxton and me is very inaccurately stated by that gentleman in *The Correspondent*. I will only notice two particulars: First, his omitting to mention that on my expressing my own opinion on the fitness of my sending to Mr. Peel, I added, "any friend would disappoint my hopes and wishes who should advise me not to call on Mr. Peel;" and secondly, his inserting the last reply which he has attributed to himself—not one word of which did he utter in my presence. For the rest I leave the case to the Irish public. I have disavowed nothing. I have retracted nothing; I have refused the gentlemen nothing. I have only to regret that they have ultimately preferred a paper war.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient and humble servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Kearns Hotel, Kildare-street, Sunday  
Sept. 2, 1815.

My dear O'Connell.—The statement relative to your affair with Mr. Peel, made by Sir Charles Saxton, in *The Correspondent* of this night, in which he says so little; and suppresses so much, of what passed between himself and me on that subject, renders it necessary that I should communicate to you, in regular order, the whole of what occurred between us on both the days he waited on me here; leaving you at liberty to make what use you please of the information. When the public shall be informed, that he spent twenty minutes with me on Thursday, and forty-two minutes on Friday, (the visit of which day, and the object of it, he studiously conceals) in discussing the transactions which caused both interviews, and shall contrast it with the little he reports of what must have passed in such a space of time, it will naturally draw a conclusion, different from the object he had in view, in making that statement.

After hearing from you Sir Charles Saxton's communication from Mr. Peel, and assisting the view you took on the subject, I went to Mr. Otley's, where, not finding Sir Charles, I mentioned to Mr. Otley I came for the purpose of letting Sir C. know (had he been there) that I did not conceive any thing which had passed between you and him on that day, altered the relative position in which you and Mr. Peel heretofore stood, or rendered it, in any way, necessary, that you should make through me, any hostile communication to Mr. Peel; but that if Sir Charles should wish to see me on the subject, I would wait at home until 6 o'clock, leaving him my address. He came to me nearly at that hour, and was proceeding to detail what passed between you and himself, until I interrupted him, by mentioning what I said as above, to Mr. Otley, and giving it as my fixed opinion, that it was not you, who should commence any hostile proceedings.

He then resumed his narrative of what passed between himself and you, and added, that you thought differently from me on the subject, for though you said you would act under the controul of your friends, yet, that any friend who would advise you not to send to Mr. Peel, would be, in your opinion much mistaken, and disappoint your wishes, or words to that effect. This was the only point in which your report and Sir Charles Saxton's, of your interview in the morning, did not exactly agree; but this, and some observations on his part, tending to alter my opinion, compelled me to assign the reasons which determined me to decide for you as I had done. I then told him, that the asperity of the language you had used respecting Mr. Peel, while under the impression of receiving ill treatment from him, had been so grossly offensive, that I still considered you to be the aggressor—that the English language did not admit of an expression more galling and debasing, than to say of any man, he would not dare to do, in the presence of another, what he did in his absence—that it was a broad and unqualified charge of cowardice, which a denial, or even an offer to prove unfounded, was not sufficient to repel; that though it may tend, in some respect, to set up the individual so abused, yet it did not go to punish the insult; that this impression was so strongly fixed on my mind, that I told you, that if you persisted in wishing to send a hostile communication to Mr. Peel, I must decline any further interference on your part; for that it would be an unjustifiable prodigality of your own life, and a wanton aggression on that of another.

After some little pause, Sir Charles Saxton asked me, if I knew what were the observations of Mr. Peel in Parliament, of which you complained? I candidly acknowledged I

had not seen any report which could justify your charge on him—but that you mentioned to me, he had said, in quoting some passage of a speech of yours, that in quoting you, it was not an ordinary individual, but one who could lead the Catholics of Ireland to his own purposes, and broadly insinuating that these purposes were dishonest. Sir Charles instantly replied, "Mr. Peel never said any such thing, nor any thing which justified personally to him;"—that he got every report he could, and that no one bore any such feature;—that he would avow every one he saw, or any thing he had said. I agreed with him as far as those I had seen, and mentioned my regret at the observations which you had made respecting Mr. Peel. He then apologized for trespassing so long on my time, and as he was going, I again repeated, to avoid any misconception, as I then observed, my opinion, that it was not from you any hostile proceeding should come, for the reasons I before stated. Thus ended the business of Thursday.

On Friday, I waited at home until one o'clock, thinking it probable that on consideration he might judge it necessary to come to me again. Between that hour and half after two, he called twice, and the last time he left the note I herewith enclose.—(See No. 1.) In consequence of my acquainting him I was then at my hotel, he immediately came there. I must here observe, that at the moment I sent to inform him I was at home, I also wrote a note to you (which I suppose you have) desiring that the horses might be in waiting, as I would appoint an immediate hour, and the nearest field in the County Kildare, to the town of Celbridge, for the meeting which I conceived Sir Charles was coming to require.—(See Nos. 2 and 3.) You may judge my surprise, when, on his entering my room, I saw him hold out some papers, which he said, he wished to shew me, as containing the substance of what passed between us on the day preceding. Before he read two paragraphs of the first paper, I observed I could not agree with him. He attempted to alter to my view. He did not succeed. I offered to meet him with my notes, and agree on a mutual statement if we could. He declined it. He told me, while altering, he intended to publish, but very briefly. I answered, I could neither agree to the correctness of a partial publication, nor admit the correctness of such part as he had read. He then said, for the first time, that when I told him the day before, that I did not judge the communication he, Sir Charles, had made to you, rendered a call on Mr. Peel necessary, on your part, he considered his mission as at an end, and that every thing I said afterwards was reasoning. I told him I could not agree with him, for there was no other subject common between us, and that I considered he was even then on that mission. He asked, for the purpose of letting Sir C. know (had he been there) that I did not conceive any thing which had passed between you and him on that day, altered the relative position in which you and Mr. Peel heretofore stood, or rendered it, in any way, necessary, that you should make through me, any hostile communication to Mr. Peel; but that if Sir Charles should wish to see me on the subject, I would wait at home until 6 o'clock, leaving him my address. He came to me nearly at that hour, and was proceeding to detail what passed between you and himself, until I interrupted him, by mentioning what I said as above, to Mr. Otley, and giving it as my fixed opinion, that it was not you, who should commence any hostile proceedings.

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case you had been approached in a different manner) to call on you either to produce some document to justify your asperity, or if you could not do so, to advise you to admit you had acted under an erroneous impression, and to express your regret.

I am not inclined to doubt the courage of any man; if I was, the character of Mr. Peel in that way, would not be raised in my estimation by his conduct on the present occasion. Labouring under a charge which he has given ample evidence he deeply feels, he might have led you to the field; but in place of that, he has compelled you to follow him to the Printing Office. In a transaction, in which I know I was not only accountable to the Public, but eventually might be awfully responsible to my Maker, I acted with the most mature deliberation. Whether I am as competent to form as just a conclusion on such a subject as Sir Charles Saxton, our Countrymen must judge. But whatever that judgment shall be, I should be unjust, if I did not take the entire responsibility on myself, for I acted throughout without once respecting your feeling on the occasion.

Your's, &c. GEO. LIDWELL.  
Daniel O'Connell, Esq. Merrion-square.

(No. I.)

Sir Charles Saxton did himself the honour of calling on Mr. Lidwell this morning, for the purpose of asking a few minutes' conversation with him, on the subject of their conference of yesterday; but unfortunately finding him from home, is under the necessity of troubling him with this note to request he may be informed, as soon as Mr. Lidwell returns to his hotel by a line addressed to him at Mr. Oldrey's, No. 1, in Ely-place, where Sir Charles Saxton will remain, in expectation of Mr. Lidwell's answer.

4, Ely-place, Sept. 1, 1815.  
George Lidwell, Esq. Kearns Hotel, Kildare-street.

(No. II.)

My Dear O'Connell.—Sir Charles Saxton called on me twice while I was absent from town. The last time he left a note, to say when he would hear I was at home, he would again call on me. I expect him every moment, and therefore write this to you, to have horses ready, as I will appoint the first field adjoining Celbridge, in the County Kildare, and an immediate hour for meeting, which I must naturally think he is now coming to require.

Friday. Your's, G. L.  
Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

(No. III.)

My Dear Friend.—Do just as you please. I only think the County of Kildare ought to be the place—I care not where there. Every thing will be ready expeditiously. My family would be less alarmed if we postpone it till morning; but do just as you please. I will remain here.

Yours, D. O'CONNELL.  
Harcourt-street.—Friday.  
To G. Lidwell, Esq.

NOVARA (IN PIEMONTE). JULY 20.

The Royal Decree of the 27<sup>th</sup> of June, by which all Frenchmen who have settled in the Sardinian dominions since 1792, are expelled the country in 20 days, is executed not without rigour.

The number of these unhappy persons, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, who are thus compelled to emigrate, is from 4 to 5,000; and yet the police of Turin boasts of its mildness in having allowed to 120 or 140 individuals a longer stay.

We are the less able to see the reason of such a measure at this moment, as it falls not only on suspicious persons, but even upon many land and house owners and manufacturers, even such as were invited at a former period from Lyons to improve our silk manufactures, and bring them into a more flourishing state. Among our neighbours in Milan, no measure of the kind has been introduced; and thus we are inclined to attribute it in the Sardinian States less to necessity than to a spirit of re-action, which takes its own course.

The French Ambassador at Turin, Marquis d'Osmond, presented on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July (it is a matter of wonder that he has not done it earlier), a violent note, and demanded the revocation of the Decree of the 27<sup>th</sup> June. He speaks in it of violations of the law of nations in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> articles of the Treaty of Paris, by which France as well as Piedmont, was restored to the Government of its lawful Sovereign, and which is guaranteed by all the Powers of Europe (the 17<sup>th</sup> article says, that foreign native possessors of land shall have for the space of six years from the date of the Treaty, to dispose of their persons and property). Several Ministers of Foreign Courts have attempted to compromise this matter between the Sardinian Government and France, by proposing to modify the Royal Decree, without wholly revoking it. This attempt at a compromise, has, however failed, and both parties have appealed to the Allied Sovereigns at Paris, whose decision is expected with curiosity and impatience.

AUGSBURG, JULY 30.

The following is the remarkable Papal Proclamation at Bologna on the 18<sup>th</sup> instant:—

Hercules, Cardinal Consalvi, Secretary of

State to his Holiness, &c.  
People of the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna—After a long and painful separation, you are restored by Divine Providence, and by the unanimous will of the Allies, to the Holy See, to the arms of your Father, and Sovereign. This happy event is, by the will of his Holiness, to be accompanied with the publication of the sentiments which he has thought proper to adopt on this occasion, and with reference to the circumstances of the times. All conduct, every opinion which has taken place in these provinces in a political view, since the separation, exists no longer for his Holiness, it is his will that the minds of all shall look forward to the future with equal confidence and security, and that this happy futurity be marked by peaceful and fraternal joy. His Holiness requires that all the citizens shall imitate his example, and that you give thereby a proof of your loyalty. Every reaction upon the past would only protract the general misfortune. Be then all forgotten, and every feeling of resentment stifled. His Holiness regards all his subjects as his sons; they must therefore consider each other as brothers. In his wisdom he has weighed the importance of the application of the above principles to the circumstances of the times, and therefore engages especially, that purchasers of property from the preceding Governments, who made their purchases according to the laws and obligations at that time existing, shall not be disturbed in their possession. His Holiness has considered, that without this security numberless interests that are now confirmed, would be shaken, and overthrown, and that the peace of many families, and even the public tranquillity, the first want of a people, might be endangered.

His Holiness has also attended to the circumstance, that the amount received for this property has been applied either to diminish the public debt, which otherwise must again fall more heavy on all classes, and upon useful establishments; for the provinces themselves. Besides these motives, religion also pronounces for the maintenance of the agreements that have been concluded, and his Holiness, designs to provide in some other manner for the objects for which they were originally intended.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S FUNERAL.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army, dated Hanover, July 6.

"We have been engaged here in the mournful occupation of attending the funeral of the Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and whose body was sent to Brunswick for interment. It is forty miles off, so that we were obliged to make two days of it; the poor Brunswick people are in great distress, and even the peasants are all in mourning. The ceremony of the funeral was extremely fine—it was at night, and the whole town was illuminated; in addition to some thousands of servants, all in mourning, with wax flambeaux. The whole palace and church were hung with black cloth, a magnificent canopy of black velvet and silver was placed over a simple bust of the Duke in white marble, crowned with laurel; the coffin was fine as it was possible, and upon it all his military decorations, fastened together by a wreath of laurel; the procession began at midnight. We walked about a mile through the town from the palace to the church; the streets were all gravelled for purpose. The body was carried on a magnificent funeral car, drawn by eight horses; all in black velvet and feathers. His eldest son (twelve years old) the present Duke, was chief mourner; the Duke of Cambridge led him by the hand. Immediately after the coffin, the second son, eleven years old, followed next, led by his uncle, the Duke Augustus. They are both very fine boys, and were much affected; they were dressed in long black clothes with white ruffs and weepers. The funeral service at church is not near so fine as ours, nor so impressive. The body was laid in the centre of the church, which was hung with black cloth and illuminated; the galleries were hung with black drapery, and were filled with ladies all in black. Minute guns were fired all the time of the ceremony, and when the body was carried into the vaults, volleys of musketry. The whole was magnificent and impressive."

Lord Exmouth is to have the command off Portsmouth, and hoist his flag in the *Caledonia*.

Admiral Sir J. Duckworth has the *Impregnable* for his flag-ship at Plymouth.

Sir Charles Rowley is to have a flag at Sheerness, and Sir Benjamin Hallowell at Cork.

Two hundred sail of men of war are under orders to be paid off.

Orders have been given to reduce the Navy of Great Britain to 12,000 Seamen, and 5000 Marines. Twelve sail of the line are to be kept in commission for guard ships, and one ship of the line for the East-India stations. All ships bearing flags on foreign stations, are to be of the rank of 50 guns.

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